

Lab 1 – Bone Biology and Calvarium

- C. Find bones that make up synovial joints and bones that make up cartilaginous joints. After examining them closely, describe the differences between them using proper anatomical terminology.
- D. Look at the examples of bone versus nonbone. Which aren't bone? How can you tell? What material(s) do you think they really are?

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E. Terminology

Fill in the blanks with anatomical terminology you've learned.

1. A _____ section passes perpendicularly through a standing person.
2. In standard anatomical position, the thumb is _____ to the pinkie.
3. The skull is _____ to the ribs.
4. The _____ end of the humerus forms a _____ joint (the shoulder) with the scapula.
5. The _____ surface of the skull is in contact with the meninges and brain.
6. The knees are _____ to the pelvis.
7. The sternum is _____ to the scapulae.
8. The pubic symphysis, a _____ type of joint, is _____ to the sacrum.
9. The _____ side of a tooth faces the tongue, while the _____ side faces the lips.
10. A tooth's chewing surface is also known as the _____ surface.
11. Processes, eminences, and spines are all _____ features of bone.
12. Foramina and alveoli are all _____ in bone.
13. The humerus has two main _____, the proximal and distal ones.
14. The distal condyles of the femur _____ with the proximal condyles of the tibia and patella to form the knee.
15. If you hold an articulated foot upside down, you are looking at the _____ side.

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3. Ossicles are small bones that form in the middle of a suture, often along the lambdoidal suture. Are there any ossicles within any sutures of your skull? If so, note how many and their location (or draw them below). What factors do you think affect the development of this feature?